

2020년 제3차 경찰공무원(해경) 수학 해설

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1. 【정답】 ③

$$n = 1, \alpha = \log 30 - 1 = \log 3$$

$$2^{\frac{1}{1}} + 3^{\frac{1}{\log_3}} = 2 + 3^{\log_3 10} = 2 + 10 = 12$$

2. 【정답】 ④

$$\cos(B+C) = \cos(180-A) = -\cos A = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\sin A = \sqrt{1 - \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \times 6 \times 8 \times \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} = 16\sqrt{2}$$

3. 【정답】 ③

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2020} ka_{k+1} = 1a_2 + 2a_3 + 3a_4 + \cdots + 2020a_{2021} = 26$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2020} ka_k = 1a_1 + 2a_2 + 3a_3 + \cdots + 2020a_{2020} = 47 - \sum_{k=1}^{2020} a_k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2020} ka_k - \sum_{k=1}^{2020} ka_{k+1} = a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \cdots + a_{2020} - 2020a_{2021} = 21 - \sum_{k=1}^{2020} a_k$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{2020} a_k - 1 = 21 - \sum_{k=1}^{2020} a_k, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{2020} a_k = 11$$

4. 【정답】 ②

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + 3x + 5}{x^{2n} + 1} \right) = 3 \cdot 1 + 5 = 8$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^{2n-1} + 3x + 5}{x^{2n} + 1} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \left(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{3}{x^{2n-2}} + \frac{5}{x^{2n-1}}}{x + \frac{1}{x^{2n-1}}} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$8 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{17}{2}$$

5. 【정답】 ①

$$g(-1) = 1 - 7 + 6 = 0$$

$$g(1) = 1 + 7 - 2 = 6$$

$$g'(-1) = 2 \cdot (-1) + 7 = 5$$

$$g'(1) = 2 \cdot 1 + 7 = 9$$

$$g(x) = (x+1)(ax^2 + bx + c) \text{로 놓으면}$$

$$g(1) = 2(a+b+c) = 6, \quad a+b+c = 3$$

$$g'(x) = ax^2 + bx + c + (x+1)(2ax+b) = 3ax^2 + 2(a+b)x + b+c$$

$$g'(-1) = 3a - 2(a+b) + b+c = a-b+c = 5$$

$$2b = -2, \quad b = -1$$

$$a+c = 4$$

$$g'(1) = 3a + 2(a+b) + b+c = 5a + 3b + c = 9, \quad 5a+c = 12$$

$$a+c = 4, \quad 5a+c = 12 \text{에서 } a = 2, \quad c = 2$$

$$g(x) = (x+1)(2x^2 - x + 2)$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \left(2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2} + 2\right) = 3$$

6. 【정답】 ①

$$g(x) = xf(x) \text{라 하면 } g(-x) = (-x)f(-x) = -xf(x) = -g(x) \text{이다.}$$

$$\int_{-3}^3 (x-1)f(x)dx = \int_{-3}^3 xf(x)dx - \int_{-3}^3 f(x)dx = 0 - 2 \int_0^3 f(x)dx = (-2) \cdot (-3) = 6$$

7. 【정답】 ②

전체 학생 수를 p 명이라 하면

$$\text{구하는 확률은} = \frac{p \times \frac{100-a}{100} \times \frac{1}{20}}{p \times \frac{a}{100} \times \frac{1}{40} + p \times \frac{100-a}{100} \times \frac{1}{20}} = \frac{2(100-a)}{a+2(100-a)} = \frac{16}{33}$$

$$16(200-a) = 66(100-a), \quad a = 68$$

8. 【정답】 ②

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1-2h)}{h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1+h) - f(1)}{h} + 2 \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(1-2h) - f(1)}{-2h} = 3f'(1) = 9$$

$$f'(1) = 3$$

$$g'(x) = 2xf(x) + (x^2+1)f'(x)$$

$$g'(1) = 2f(1) + 2f'(1) = 2 \cdot (-4) + 2 \cdot 3 = -2$$

9. 【정답】 ③

$-x^2 + 3x = -2x$ 로부터 교점 $(0, 0)$ 또는 $(5, -10)$ 이다.

$$\int_0^5 \{-x^2 + 3x - (-2x)\} dx = 2 \int_0^a \{-x^2 + 3x - (-2x)\} dx$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2\right]_0^5 = 2\left[-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{5}{2}x^2\right]_0^a$$

$$-\frac{125}{3} + \frac{125}{2} = -\frac{2}{3}a^3 + 5a^2, \quad 4a^3 - 30a^2 + 125 = 0$$

$$\left(a - \frac{5}{2}\right)(4a^2 - 20a - 50) = 0, \quad a = \frac{5}{2}$$

10. 【정답】 ①

$$\sum_{k=1}^{10} (k - \alpha^2)(k - \beta^2) = \sum_{k=1}^{10} (k^2 - (\alpha^2 + \beta^2)k + (\alpha\beta)^2)$$

$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = (-2)^2 - 2 \cdot (-2) = 8, \quad (\alpha\beta)^2 = (-2)^2 = 4$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{10} (k^2 - 8k + 4) = 385 - 8 \cdot 55 + 40 = -15$$

11. 【정답】 ①

$$\frac{1+i}{1-i} = \frac{(1+i)^2}{(1-i)(1+i)} = \frac{2i}{2} = i$$

$$(2i)^n = 2^n i^n = -2^n i$$

$i^n = -i$ 이므로 $n = 3, 7, 11, 15, 19$ 의 5개다.

12. 【정답】 ②

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 3x-1 & x \geq 1 \\ x+1 & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$f^{-1}(1) = k \text{라 하면 } f(k) = 1 \text{이므로 } k+1 = 1$$

$$k = 0, \quad f^{-1}(1) = 0$$

13. 【정답】 ③

접점 A(4, 2)에서의 접선의 방정식 $4x + 2y = 20$

$$\frac{x}{5} + \frac{y}{10} = 1 \text{이므로 } P(5, 0), Q(0, 10) \text{이다.}$$

$$\text{삼각형 OPQ의 넓이} = \frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 10 = 25$$

14. 【정답】 ③

$a_1 \leq a_2 = a_3 \leq a_4 \leq a_5$ 인 경우의 수는 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6의 6개의 수에서 중복을 허락하여 4개를 뽑는 경우의 수와 같으므로

$${}_6H_4 = {}_9C_4 = 126$$

15. 【정답】 ④

$$\int_0^1 ax(1-x)dx = 1$$

$$\left[-\frac{a}{3}x^3 + \frac{a}{2}x^2 \right]_0^1 = 1, \quad -\frac{a}{3} + \frac{a}{2} = 1, \quad a = 6$$

$$P\left(0 \leq x \leq \frac{3}{4}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}} 6x(1-x)dx = \left[-2x^3 + 3x^2 \right]_0^{\frac{3}{4}} = -2 \cdot \frac{27}{64} + \frac{27}{16} = \frac{27}{32}$$

16. 【정답】 ②

$$x^3 + 1 = 3x - 1$$

$$x^3 - 3x + 2 = 0, \quad (x+2)(x-1)^2 = 0, \quad x = -2, 1$$

따라서 집합 X 의 개수는 $\{-2\}, \{1\}, \{-2, 1\}$ 의 3개다.

17. 【정답】 ①

$$y \text{에 관하여 정리하면 } 2y^2 - 2(x+3)y + x^2 + 4x + 5 = 0$$

$$y \text{는 실수이므로 } \frac{D}{4} = (x+3)^2 - 2(x^2 + 4x + 5) \geq 0$$

$$-x^2 - 2x - 1 \geq 0, \quad (x+1)^2 \leq 0$$

따라서 $x = -1$ 이다.

$$x = -1 \text{을 대입하여 정리하면 } 2y^2 - 4y + 2 = 0, \quad 2(y-1)^2 = 0$$

$$y = 1$$

$$x - y = -1 - 1 = -2$$

18. 【정답】 ④

$$f^{-1}(b) = c, \quad f^{-1}(c) = d, \quad f^{-1}(d) = e$$

$$\textcircled{1} (f^{-1} \circ f^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(b) = e$$

$$\textcircled{2} (f \circ f)(d) = f(f(d)) = f(c) = b$$

$$\textcircled{3} (f^{-1}(f^{-1}(f^{-1}(b)))) = e = f^{-1}(d)$$

$$\textcircled{4} (f \circ f)(e) = c, \quad (f^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(b) = d \text{이므로 } (f \circ f)(e) \neq (f^{-1} \circ f^{-1})(b)$$

19. 【정답】 ①

상수항을 비교하면 $2c = -6$, $c = -3$

$$(x-1)(x-2)(x-3) = x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6$$

$$a = 6, b = 11, c = -3$$

$$2a + 3b - 5c = 12 + 33 + 15 = 60$$

20. 【정답】 ③

㉠ $x^2 = 1$ 이면 $x^3 = x$ 이다. (참)

㉡ $x^2 - 6x + 8 \leq 0$, $(x-4)(x-2) \leq 0$, $2 \leq x \leq 4$

$$x^2 - x > 0, x(x-1) > 0, x < 0 \text{ 또는 } x > 1$$

따라서 참이다.

㉢ $x^2 - 1 \leq 0$, $-1 \leq x \leq 1$

$$x^2 - 3x \leq 0, 0 \leq x \leq 3$$

따라서 거짓이다.

㉣ $2x - 1 = 3$, $x = 2$

$$x^2 - 4x + 4 = 0, x = 2$$

따라서 참이다.